Claims

1. A non-human mammal, which stably retains a DNA encoding a heterologous PPARα in an expressible state and has one or more different genetic modifications, or a part of its living body.

2. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 1, wherein at least one of said different genetic modifications results in pathological condition(s) equal or similar to disease(s) associated with the regulation of PPARα activity.

3. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 1, wherein at least one of said different genetic modifications is introduction of a foreign DNA under the control of a promoter having PPRE.

4. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 1, wherein said heterologous PPARα is human derived PPARα.

5. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 1, wherein said heterologous PPARα has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2.

6. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 1, wherein said non-human mammal is rabbit, dog, cat, guinea pig, hamster, mouse or rat.

7. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 1, wherein said non-human mammal is mouse.

8. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 1, wherein said animal expresses said heterologous PPARα in place of lacking its endogenous PPARα.

9. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 8, wherein said animal is obtainable by crossing an endogenous PPARα-deficient animal and the same species of animal that expresses a heterologous PPARα.

10. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 8, wherein said endogenous PPARα is mouse-derived PPARα and said heterologous PPARα is human-derived PPARα.

11. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 2, wherein said diseases associated with the regulation of PPARα activity are one or more diseases selected from the group consisting of hyperlipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia, combined dyslipidemia, hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia, arteriosclerosis, peripheral arterial obstruction, intermittent claudication, gangrene, hypertension, thrombosis, ischemic heart disease, acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, congestive heart failure, unstable angina pectoris, post-PTCA restenosis, post-stenting restenosis, hyperfibrinogemia, cardiomyopathy, cerebral hemorrhage, transient ischemic attack, cerebral infarction, cerebral apoplexy, chronic glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, renal arteriosclerosis, dermatitis, immunodeficiency, hypoglycemia, hypoketonemia, fatty liver, diabetes mellitus, diabetic neuropathy, diabetic retinopathy, obesity, Alzheimer's disease, anemic hypoxia, gonadal dysfunction, liver cancer, breast cancer and endometritis.

12. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 1, wherein said heterologous PPARα is specifically expressed in one or more region selected from the group consisting of liver, heart, kidney, adrenal gland, blood vessel, gastrointestinal tract and brain.

13. The animal or the part of its living body of claim 1, wherein said heterologous PPARα is specifically expressed in liver.

14. A method of screening for an agonist or antagonist for a heterologous PPARα, which comprises applying a test substance to the animal or the part of its living body of claim 1, and assaying its agonistic or antagonistic activity against the heterologous PPARα.

15. A method of screening for an agonist or antagonist for a heterologous PPARα, which comprises applying a test substance to the animal or the part of its living body of claim 3, and assaying its agonistic or antagonistic activity against the heterologous PPARα using the expression of a foreign DNA under the control of a promoter having PPRE as an index.

16. A method of screening for a substance having a prophylactic/therapeutic activity for disease(s) associated with the regulation of PPARα activity in an animal from which a heterologous PPARα is derived, which comprises administering a test substance to the animal of claim 2, and assaying effect(s) of the substance on pathological condition(s) equal or similar to disease(s) associated with the regulation of PPARα activity in the animal.